Chicago Daily Tribune

T. A. STEWART & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. —EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20 1 ...EW SERIES.—VOL. II

BUSINESS CARDS.

Boots and Shoes.
J. T. LEWIS, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Dealer and Jobber, constant by on hand, and made to order on short notice, and on reasonable terms. No. 45 Lake Street.

SMITH & POLLARD, 1 S. POLLARD.
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
141.....SOUTH WATER STREET.....141
Between Clark and Lasalle Sts. Chicago, Ill.

ELLIS & MIGHELL,
Of Batavia, Kane County, Illinois,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Wrought Iron Hammered Axles for Carriages and Wagons.
HARDWARE MERCHANTS will find it to their advantage to give us a trial, as we are determined to do good work and sell cheap. [ap]

C. S. MALTBY,
(SUCCESSOR TO RUSS & MALTBY.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
OYSTERS,
No. 12 CLARK ST.....Cor. Lake & So. Water Sts.
H. COOKE Agent.

MILLS & CO.,
119 SOUTH WATER ST. 119
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
GENTS'—Sole agent for LIFLE SMITH'S SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER, Lybin & Bonaparte's Patent Lock Fitting Pistol, The Waterville Manufacturing Co.'s Pocket Cutlery, and Manufacturers of Clasps.

VAN OSDEL & OLMSTED,
Architects and Building Surveyors.
OFFICE Nos. 19 & 15,
Second story of Gilbert's in Crosby's New Marble Front Building, Dearborn st.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 1858. [sep12]

Clothing Hall.
WM. CLINGMAN & CO.
183.....Lake St.....183
WE NOW receiving at the Clothing Hall, a very large and well selected stock of French, English, German and American Cloths, of the very best manufacture—which we can recommend and warrant as to color and stability, and are prepared to make them up in the latest and most approved style and workmanship, and warrant them to fit. WM. CLINGMAN & CO.

EDWARD COBNING & CO.
American Star Anvil.
AMERICAN HARDWARE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Agents for American Manufactures.
SHOVELS, ANVILS, VICES, SHIFTS' BELLOWS, FILES, SUTTS, SCALES, SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.
No. 81 JOHN ST.....NEW YORK
EDWARD CORNING. [ap] EDWIN A. CORNING

NEW SUMMER CLOTHING
HURD, PERRIAM & CO'S,
161.....Lake Street.....161
WE now have on hand a limited assortment of Clothing, which we intend to compress all the year round, viz: Linen Drills, Paraloons of every style and kind at low prices.
Also, a large assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Shirts, Drawers

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, '54

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.
THIRD DISTRICT—JESSE O. NORTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT—JAMES KNOX.
FIFTH DISTRICT—ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS.
SIXTH DISTRICT—RICHARD YATES.

STATE MASS CONVENTION.

A Convention of all the citizens of the State of Illinois who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the further extension and ennoblement of the Slave power, and in favor of the overthrow of the existing State and National administrations which are pledged to the support of slavery, will be held on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at Springfield, for the organization of a party which shall put the government upon a republican tack, and secure to non-slaveholders throughout the Union their just and constitutional right and influence in the Councils of the Nation.

☞ Papers throughout the State please copy.

FREEMAN WANTED.

A competent person to work a Power Press is wanted at this office. Very liberal wages will be given.

MORE GEORGIA BANKS.

Our Bankers appear to have a mania for Georgia Banks, and the present tendency of our paper money makes it as an entire Georgia currency Paper, since the *Atlanta* Bank, of Messrs. George Smith & Co., is met with a strong opposition, not only from Bankers under the Illinois law, but also from all who sought to avoid a return to a wild-cat currency and undue paper money expansion. The readers of the *Tribune* will bear testimony, that it warned the public against the consequences that would inevitably result from the success of Messrs. S. & Co. in this matter; and that had it been wounded, as it should have been by the other daily papers, the scheme of imposing upon us a Georgia currency would have been defeated. But Messrs. S. & Co. did succeed, notwithstanding our efforts. The public gradually abated its opposition, and finally the issue of the Atlanta Bank supplanted a large part of the currency of our State and Eastern Banks, which had business been in circulation to channels. Seeing the result, and being satisfied that we had done our duty, we concluded to let the thing work out its legitimate consequence. There, as we predicted at the time, would at first be a partial driving out of Eastern money; then a withdrawal of the issues of our own specie paying Banks; then an increase of more Southern Bank paper; then a run upon the paper issued by the Banks of Indiana, Ohio, and elsewhere; then a further increase of Georgia and other Southern Banks; then an influx of wildcat paper currency, which would be forced upon the people, for the simple reason that they cannot discriminate; and a final blow up of the whole system. A part of this has already been verified. First, after Messrs. Smith & Co. had established their *Atlanta* Bank, Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Co., of the Exchange Bank, of this city, (so responsible a concern as Messrs. Smith & Co.,) came out with the notes of the Bank of *Macon*. They had to do this, to compete with George Smith & Co.; for without it they were put at great disadvantage. Their Bank of Macon, Michigan, had its specie vaults on one side city to deter the holders of its bills to demand redemption. The public saw this, and after some battles, the notes of the Macon Bank also became current. Another Banking house—that of Messrs. Bradley, Cuthbert & Co.—that was building a currency second to Georgia of Virginia origin, could not stand up against such a competition, and in order to make into an equality of advantages, also obtained a Georgia charter, and issued bills of the *Bank of Milledgville*. The circulation of them were, for a time, opposed by Messrs. Smith & Co., who had, doubtless, hoped to have an exclusive advantage from Georgia currency. But the public, appreciating the fact that Messrs. Bradley, Cuthbert & Co. were prudent business men, and possessed undoubted probity, received their issues as readily as those of Atlanta or Macon. By the time these three institutions had got under fair way, the bills of another Southern Bank—the *Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Memphis*—were put into circulation, but without even a polite bow. The suitable public, and Memphis bills in discriminate, took them confidingly, and soon, bills to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars or more obtained circulation, when, lo! the Bank failed, and left no assets. Then the fact came out, that it was a gratuitous swindle, and was intended as such by the getters up of it, who had no doubt of success, from the fact that the public were willing to receive any kind of Southern paper money for their labor or property. Notwithstanding the alarm that such a calamity was calculated to create, before the news of it had become well known throughout the country, it was announced in official circles, that Messrs. George Smith & Co. not satisfied with the advantages which they derived from the Atlanta concern, had lobbied a charter for another Georgia charter—the *Bank of Origin*—and intend to issue its bills to the extent of nearly a million of dollars. Seeing this, the Directors of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of this city—an institution based on Stock Securities, and owned and controlled by responsible and good business men—have also been compelled to adopt a similar policy, and have, accordingly announced, that they will commence paying out bills of the *Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company*, of Dalton, Ga., for the redemption of which the Bank in this city becomes responsible.

Now, we think it not impossible—indeed it is very probable—that all of these five Georgia Banks will shortly supply even these billions of currency to this city and the Northwest, will be conducted in a business-like manner, and redeem all of the promises to pay which they may issue. They possess ample stability, and do a business of the safest character.—But this is not the only question, which concerns the people. There are concerns that may legitimately grow out of the success of this Georgia Banking, which certainly excite alarm. It is evident that no Banks, based on the Security system, here in Illinois, and paying specie at their counters, can successfully compete with those which control Georgia institutions, and have power to issue paper almost without limit. Their only obstacles, therefore, are the whims of their stockholders, and what is to hinder their stockholders, or a Georgia or other Banking institution in some remote part of the United States, between which and Chicago there are no business connections, and hence no facilities for compelling specie redemption. The Marine Bank, the Farmers' Bank, the Union Bank, and the Commercial Bank, are in this condition. They may try to continue doing business under the laws of Illinois, but let them go gulf commerce a year, or, as is nearly still while our Georgia paper currency is not readily convertible, they will have their issues run in upon them to such an extent that their operations will soon be mainly restricted to a brokerage and exchange business. It will behoove, therefore, we may readily suppose, the stockholders, the consumers of Georgia or other Southern Banks.

But suppose all of our Banks out of us have no reason to believe they will do the foregoing some day there? By no means. Bad men, like those who perpetrated the Memphis fraud, will also get control of charters in remote Southern States, issue hundreds of thousands and millions of paper money, put it in circulation, which they can readily do, by loaning it out at a mere nominal rate of interest, come on their promissory notes where money or property, and, before the bills can be issued, the issuers will be closed, and the people swindled.

Will any one say that this is impossible? Certainly not, for the history of Scott Paine's Spiritual Bank is considered. Indeed, such consequences are as certain to grow out of the system of Banking, of which Messrs. Geo. Smith & Co. are prominent leaders, as that there are bad men who are ready to take the opportunity which is offered them of imposing a worthless shinplaster currency upon a gullible public.

We cannot, therefore, in the present aspect of our currency affairs, too earnestly urge the people to change their policy, and retrace their course before it is too late. We are rapidly tending to the adoption, and approval of a system of Banking which, when it shall become general, as it surely will, unless checked now, must bring upon us undue paper money expansion, a plethoric property, inordinate speculation, and general bankruptcy. It may not come soon, but it must come eventually, if the system which our Bankers pursue is generally adopted. That it will be adopted, if successful here, is but fair to suppose. No stock secured Banks can enter into successful competition with those which have command of foreign and incomatible institutions, and must, therefore, eventually wind up, and their owners abandon banking altogether, or imitate the example of others. In Illinois, it will result in the total withdrawal of our local stock-secured Banks, and give the issues of Southern speculators to pay an advantage over Ohio and Indiana which those States will not long submit to, but will remedy by the adoption of a similar or even more liberal—dangerous, we should probably say—policy.

We refer to this subject from a sense of obligation to the public, and with no desire to injure those who have embarked their capital in Georgia or any other Southern Banks. We have perfect confidence in their ability to redeem every dollar they may issue. But this is not the point we aim at. It is to stick and do away with a system which, however to us, will, if carried out, wring universal disaster upon the country.

That much is our duty. Let the people do theirs.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO-DAY.

In our remarks of yesterday, upon the duties of this Convention, we said we trusted that its members, one and all of them, would not fail to fully comprehend the great truth that the People have got ahead of the Politicians, that they have changed places with them, and that they intend to remain in the ascendency. We trust that the convention will fully understand the temper and spirit of the times. We trust that it will comprehend the change that has taken place in the popular sentiment. It is a truth, not to be lost sight of, that the people have shaken themselves loose from the political superstitions, so to speak, that carried them in years past, in an unthinking column, moving always in the track of their leaders. They have burst the thraldom of party dictation, party discipline, and party tactics. They think and speak and act for themselves, understanding and weighing principles, canvassing measures, and judging for themselves of men. They read and reflect for themselves, and the effective appeal is not as of old to their party affiliation, their party associations, but to their calm judgment, their sense of right and justice, and their instincts as men. They will not be buried this way or that, by any individual man, or clique of men. The catchwords of party have become obsolete, and the tricks of demagogues have ceased to be potential.

The minions of all parties have changed front in their mode of political action, as well as in their habit of thinking and judging for themselves in forming their own opinions, and expressing them on the various subjects connected with the politics of the day. Time was, when they allowed their leaders to do the thinking, and followed them with a blind imitation. Now they do their own thinking, and guide their own footsteps. Then they followed party without any special reference to principle. Now they move with a reference to principle, and the parties and leaders of parties, must conform to their sentiments, or be crushed in the forward movement.

If in the Republican Convention to day there should unfortunately be found a man, who is yet wedded firmly to his party idols; who is not willing to give up a name for a *principle*, and a *shadow* for a *substance*; who comes into convention with the purpose in his heart of creating upon its altar the God of his former idolatry, and demanding of his fellow members, as the price of their harmony and content, that they should fall down and worship the image he has set up; who seeks, by coming into the Republican movement, to gratify either personal ambition, or personal revenge; who in a word is not willing to give up much, to sacrifice much, to lose sight of self, and to concede everything but principle, in order to secure the triumph of that principle; if there is such a man, among the delegates who go to-day to Aurora, we implore him in the name of all that is sacred to man, as a patriot and a patriot, he should hold dear and sacred, to give up those schemes, to lay aside those prejudices, to disabuse himself of those partisan feelings, and to enter the convention with a heart willing to forgive and forget, to conciliate, to be magnanimous, and truly wise. There will be no sacrifice, no fame, no hard words and harder thoughts, if this spirit prevails, and we have confidence and faith enough in the people who will compose the convention to believe that it will.

In the formation of the platform, which will be to-day adopted for the Liberty Men of this District to take their stand upon, care must be taken that its principles, its aims, and its ultimate objects, be such as will commend themselves to the deliberate judgment and sober instincts of all honest, true and patriotic men. It must be, on all the great questions of the day, HONESTLY RIGHT.

It must be opposed, heart, and mind, and strength, to any and every party, be it named what it may, or marshalled under whatever banner, which has whose policy it is to break down the barriers against the spread of human slavery, and give to that institution, born of hell and bearing hellish fruit, an inroad into territory consecrated by solemn compacts to freedom.—The Republican Party, while it will leave slavery just where the Constitution, rightly interpreted, leaves it, must oppose its onward progress, must build up free institutions, and promote the interests of free labor, and of free men; and in so doing, the Republican Party will act in accordance with the spirit of the age. *In this it will be right.*

The Republican Party must, and will, wage war with any and every party, be it named what it may, which opposes the suppression of the monstrous evils of intemperance, by legal enactments, taking its stand upon the legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquor, calling to its aid the manufacturer, the vendors, and the deputies of strong drink, and seeking a triumph through the demoralizing agencies that cluster around the traffic, and which scatter taxation and crime, sorrow and death, all over the land.

The Republican Party can hold no fellowship with any organization, be it named what it may, which would see the millions drawn from the Customs, and the sale of the public lands, accumulate in a useless, and worse than useless inactivity in the public Treasury. It would apply them to the removal of obstructions from the great thoroughfares of commerce, to the improvement of Rivers and Harbors of the country, and in this the Republican Party would be right.

As on these questions, none all other questions of State and National Policy, must and will the Republican Party be right. It is the party of the PEOPLE, as opposed to the party of the politicians; it is the great conservative party, the party of rational progress and radical reforms; and being so, it will commend itself to the people of Illinois and of America, and will be sustained so long as the spirit of inquiry, of free discussion, and free action now abroad, shall continue to prevail.

The series of resolutions adopted by the Mass Meeting of the People of this County, held here on Friday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention, breathe the true spirit, and occupy the right ground; and, perhaps, we cannot better close this article, than by re-publishing them. They are as follows:

1st, *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the general government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, and therefore the Government, having no such power to make a slave than a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish nobility, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

2d, *Resolved*, That, to the preserving and inviolate maintenance of the Slave power in more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is—no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extinction of slavery.

3d, *Resolved*, That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

4th, *Resolved*, That a due regard for the federal constitution, and sound administrative policy demands that the funds of the general government be kept free from banking institutions; that ocean and inland postage ought to be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is necessary to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay of the public debt; that the power and patronage of the government by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

10th, *Resolved*, That, repudiating our heretofore party attachments, we unite ourselves into a phalanx of freemen for freedom, and adopting the name of Republicans, we pledge our sacred honors to fight on and fight ever for the principles embraced in these Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Fruming, it was also

Resolved, That *principle alone* leads us to join in these resolutions, and that we shall deem it no mean sacrifice of our pride, and willingly welcome him as our fellow-citizen, who is willing to fight with us for free soil and free men.

☞ The organ of S. A. Douglas thinks it has found a mare's nest, because we remarked the other day that the paths of political life are dirty and fatiguing. We should not find them half so dirty were they not invaded by the presence of such sheets as the *Times*, which is just about as pleasant a companion, and of rich a savor, as a certain little digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, known in Natural History as *Mephitis Americana*, found over a very wide extent of country, both in North and South America. This animal is very nearly allied to the Weasel on one hand, and to the Otter on the other. It has two glands near the inferior extremity of the alimentary canal, which secrete an extremely fetid liquor, and which the animal has the power of emitting at pleasure, as a means of defence. This liquor possesses, in a mild extent, the valuable medical powers, but in extreme offensiveness interferes with its use. We trust the *Times* sees the force of the comparison. We remember that the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, once discharged an entire quarto volume at one of those vermin, and was afterwards nearly stifled with its perfumery. We shall take warning by his example.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Democratic Press* has strange proclivities for a paper professing to speak the sentiments of Northern men to power. It has always published with avidity everything which it could get hold of, to support and defend the institution of slavery, but never admits anything on the other side of the question without sneaking, and wailing over the wrongful state of its columns. It commenced on yesterday the publication of Henry A. Wise's Letter on the slavery question, a very long and able document, but going over ground so well trodden as to no longer present anything new or interesting. Mr. Wise, who is the prospective Governor of his State, Virginia, enters into an elaborate argument to show that the system which makes chattels of men, and property of souls. We are very confident that if a communication of equal ability and equal length, *against* the system, was presented to the *Press*, it would be "unable to find room for it."

The Spirit of the Slave-Drivers.

A mass meeting at squatters of Kansas Territory was held near Fort Leavenworth, on the 1st of Sept, 1854. There being a desire on the part of some persons to ascertain how many Free Sellers were present, the sense of the meeting was taken as to whether Kansas should be slave or free territory. The meeting, it is stated, was nearly unanimous in favor of Slavery, only four voting in the negative. The following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That Kansas Territory (and as a consequence, the State of Kansas) *of right should* be and therefore SHALL BE slave territory.

Not up to the Times.

Some years since, a gentleman, a native of Concord, N. H., resident in Burlington, Iowa, received a letter from an old acquaintance, a young lawyer in New Hampshire, inquiring what the gentleman's views were of the feasibility for success in removing to Iowa, and there engaging in the practice of his profession. The gentleman replied to him, that he thought he would do as well to remain where he was; at the same time telling his neighbors in Burlington that he did not think the lawyer equal to the practice of the country. The lawyer's name was FRANKLIN PIERCE, now President of the United States. The gentleman's name, JAMES W. GRIMES, Governor elect of the State of Iowa.

CONCORD vs. DOUGLAS.—We learn that Mr. Codding has been requested to reply to Mr. Douglas, at Geneva, Kane Co., on Thursday next; and that if the Nebraska champion will accept the challenge, Mr. Codding will meet him there. Mr. Codding answered Douglas at Joliet on Monday evening of last week, and completely refuted all his spurious arguments. We have no better man to meet and expose this Senator's humbuggery of Popular Sovereignty, and we hope Mr. Codding will be engaged to follow him, and meet this issue before the people.

Ridiculous.

The Quincy *Herald* and the Chicago *Times*, are exactly alike. They both daily sell fair white paper, with the most atrocious unfounded and wicked falsehoods, and however clear the proof may be against them, never were known to acknowledge that they had been guilty of falsehoods against their neighbors. The latest mélange of the organ here, is a handbill, which it seems, came from this office, without daring to say so. We only need say that we never published anything of the kind, and that the placard in question was evidently gotten up as a hoax.

The Institutions of Hartford, according to the Courant are the five departments, the banks, the schools, the condition of the streets, the and manufactories.

DOUGLAS AT MORRIS.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—I see a statement in the Chicago *Times* that at the Nebraska meeting at Morris, on the 12th, the Whigs and a few Abolitionists, amounting to 15, met some two hours after that meeting, and passed the resolutions against Douglas. Now permit me to state that there is a falsehood somewhere. The anti-Nebraska portion of the meeting elected their Chairman as soon as Douglas finished his speech, and the resolutions were offered upon the *spot and at that time*, not two hours afterwards, but at the *moment* of the close, while the Nebraska men and anti-Nebraska men were together. Douglas himself having voted against the election of a new Chairman. When Douglas left the crowd, there were but twenty-one persons left with him, out of an audience of at least six hundred persons. The resolutions were passed by that audience without a dissenting voice. Tell another, Messrs. Times & Free Trade, before that gets cold.

W. S. HOPKINS.

Morris, Sept. 19th.

IOWA.—Official.

Whig and Anti-Nebraska.		Nebraska & Dem. Maj.	
Congress	Clarke 11,041	Hall 11,318	277
Governor	Hall 11,318	Grimes 11,621	303
Attorney Gen'l	Samuels 10,987	Cloud 11,548	561
State Auditor	Sherman 10,429	Dunham 10,450	21

The Iowa City *Reporter* (Nebraska) admits that in some of the counties the poll books of several townships were rejected by the Democratic judges, and we should not be surprised to learn that the gallant Clarke was cheated out of his election by some such fraud, as it is an old dodge of the present sham Democratic regime in Iowa. The elections in several of the newly organized counties are said to have been loosely conducted, and while the rest of the State showed great Anti-Nebraska gains these counties were returned uniformly for the Nebraskites. Woodbury, one of these counties, is reported by Wm. Thompson, the Judge of that county, to have polled one Whig vote only. The Davenport *Gazette* (Anti-Nebraska, and which ought to know,) says: "Those who hunt for Woodbury county on the map will find it rather difficult to locate."

Interesting from Cuba.

The late arrivals from Havana, have placed us in possession of some interesting intelligence relative to the present state of affairs in Cuba, the approaching departure of Gen. Pezuela, the expected arrival of Gov. Concha, and the tone of feeling which existed in the minds of the newly arrived soldiers relative to the Spanish revolution and home politics in general.

It appears that Mark Chauncey, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Winn, of the State of Maine—American seamen and citizens—with a number of Portuguese sailors, are now lying in Tacon jail, awaiting punishment for having formed part of the crew of the slaver Esperanza, which was fitted out in New York in March last under another name, ran to the Cape, took in a cargo of negroes, and had to be burned at the Isle of Pines, owing to the negligence of the consignees of the human freight which she had on board.—The sailors detail the history of the voyage, which was at the same moment both romantic and a villainous one.

Great preparations were being made for the reception of Concha, and a committee of arrangements were preparing for a most expensive demonstration on the occasion. This was at first very annoying to its retiring functionary; but General Pezuela swallowed his chagrin, and "headed and led" the chair of his opponents by a *coup d'etat* worthy of himself only. He put down his own name for a subscription of $18, and as no person can well give more than the Captain General, the committee are likely to get into debt, while he turns popular odium from himself by his outlay.

The recently arrived regiment, De Cordova, had been brigaded in detachments, with other troops, in order to disunite, if possible, the spirit of national unity which existed among them. As the men toasted that they were the first of the troops which gave an impetus to the revolution at home, they became highly dissatisfied, and a spirit of universal insubordination existed for a time at Mantanzas, Cardenas, Trinidad, and the Cabanos fort. The Creole population was highly excited, and a grand opportunity was afforded for material aid and comfort of a filibustero landing.

The Chief of the Treasury of the Department of Havana had issued a circular to show that Queen Christiana did not receive as much from the revenues of the island as the men of the Madrid barricades had asserted; in fact, that she only had the moderate sum of $1,665,000 in ten years.

A New Synagogue Consecrated.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15th, 1854.

The second Jewish Synagogue in this city, a neat building, erected by the German Jews who have seceded from the other synagogue, which was controlled by Polish Jews, was consecrated this afternoon with the religous ceremonies of that nation. They number sixty members, among whom are some persons of considerable wealth. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Lilienthal of New York.

The church was densely crowded to witness the interesting ceremony, the Mayor and other prominent citizens being present.

MARRIED.

In Winfield, Genesee co., N. Y., on the morning of Sept. 6th, by the Rev. J. S. Foster, Mr. JAMES DELAMATER, of Chicago, to Miss F. A. HIGGS, of the former place.

WORMS, WORMS, WORMS!

☞ A great many learned treatises have been written, explained the origin of, and classify up the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more warm controversy and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that other diff. a much of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the whose disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, stands unrivalled for its efficacy, being universally acknowledged by the medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our first citizens:

NEW YORK, October 12, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. I took one bottle, which brought away from 70 to 80 worms; I immediately regained my health, and am now perfectly well. The public can place my name, and further statement, by applying to Mrs. Shotts, No. 8 Market-ton place, or to R. L. Tinsdale, Agent, Corner of Bangor and Monroe streets.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless.

Dr. Wilson's Vegetable Cathartic Compounded Liver Pills, are now in best at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. m19

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENT of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of HARTFORD, Connecticut, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Chicago, that this Company is fully prepared, with its whole capital paid in, and unimpaired. I have received from the Secretary, the following, viz:

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 1st, 1854.

O. S. BRIGGS, Agent, Chicago:

The condition of this Office, notwithstanding the considerable losses of the past two months, is sound. The capital is whole, with a comfortable surplus. The Company do not own a Dollar in any Bank or other Institution. They do not own a share or interest in any Insurance company in the hands of any Individual or Institution, with a large balance in cash at our south in Bank, and every loss now pending will be promptly paid in security or money. Our investments in Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages exceed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, besides large balances due and in course of transmission from Agents.

By Order of the Board,

THOS. K. ALEXANDER, Secy.

The business of Insurance will be continued at No. 12 Walnut-st.

O. S. BRIGGS, Agent.

Chicago, Sept. 20th—1854

DRY GOODS

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

P. PALMER & CO.,

137 LAKE STREET. 137

HAVE NOW IN STORE, the Largest and most desirable stock of goods ever offered in Chicago, to

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND DOMESTICS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to

SELL GOODS CHEAPER

Than any Other Establishment in the City.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND OTHER FURNISHING GOODS, in Great Variety. P. PALMER & CO.

FRENCH MERINOES, of Colors, silk warp, &c. P. PALMER & CO.

CLOAKING CLOTHS AND SATINS, Black and Colored. P. PALMER & CO.

VELVETS, Black and Colored, all widths. P. PALMER & CO.

CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS ALL KINDS.

P. PALMER & CO.'S,

137 Lake Street. 137

L. D. Olmsted & Co.

DRY GOODS,

142 - LAKE STREET - 142

BLACK SILKS.—Just received by L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

PLAID SILKS.—Just received by L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

SUPERB BROCADES.—Just received by L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

PLAIN SILKS.—All kinds. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

MERINOES.—All shades. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

MERINO PLAIDS.—Just received by L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

LADIES' CLOTHS.—Just received by L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

TRIMMING GOODS.—Just received by L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

BONNET RIBBONS,

A Very Choice Collection.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

142 LAKE STREET 142

J. W. HOOKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

&c., &c., AND

IMPORTERS OF NEEDLES.

195 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.

STANLEY & HUTCHINS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LINENS, WHITE AND STUFF GOODS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

&c., &c., AND

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$5,000 TO LOAN, in sums to suit, on short time, on Real Estate worth double the amount proposed to loan. Apply to GEO. T. PEARSON, Attorney, 89 Lake-st., over Tribune office.

WANTED.—By a Practical Printer, a situation in a Job or Newspaper office. The advertiser has an experienced workhand, understand all the various branches, colored work, and can take charge of a Job office. Address immediately to Minnesota. The best references given. Address J. F. P., box 1428, Chicago Post office, state a salary, &c. m19-2t

HOUSE AND LEASE FOR SALE.

ANY PERSON wishing to purchase a Lease of a good House and Lot, with the privilege of purchasing the House and Lot hereafter, at any time within four years, at less than their present value, can do so at

BARRETT, REED & CAPOUNS, 42 Clark st.

Premises given May 1, 1855. m19

FIRST RATE CHANCE

HORNER & CRONE,

AUCTIONEERS & REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

116 CLARK STREET 116

HAVE FOR SALE, in the Tribune Building, a few Bachelor Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, also a few Rooms to let.

The Hall in 2d-st. foot, between Kitchen and Woodhouse, can be nicely divided up with both front and back sheets, holding about 150 barrels of water, painted, pulled, and ready for use, and is a very superior business location for a wood yard, or a pleasant parlor the ward dirt, which can be divided at a little cost, and produces one of the most desirable locations in Chicago.

The whole will be sold cheap for cash, or exchange, and I supplied for in a few days. Title perfect. m19

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ATTENTION.

CHICAGO LODGE 60 AND will meet for Special Drill on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Aurora, by Direction order.

By order of Captain. m19-2t

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Just received at the Metropolitan store. These cases are from the manufactory of Stevenson and Sons, Paisley, and are of the most fashionable and beautiful styles and patterns ever offered in this city. Also, 2 cases of Plain Black Silks, of the finest quality and Plain at 4s a yard. Ladies' Cloaking Cloths, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Mantles, &c., &c., which we will sell at the lowest possible price. We would invite the attention of the Ladies to these Goods, as they are going rapidly.

KERR & LEE, 141 Lake street.

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

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MOSAIC PINS.—Beautiful Patterns.

MORSE & VOORHEIS.

TO PHYSICIANS AND INVALIDS.—

Wood and Rockwell U. S. Dispensatory, new edition, greatly enlarged and entirely revised. Price $3 50.

KERR & LEE.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

NO. 49 Lake-st., Lot 3, block 15, Kinzie's Addition, Lot 1, block 2, Scribner's addition, No. 10, Lot 20, lot 4, for sale by Wm. Ogden—No. 71, lot 12, no. 72, lot 3, block 1, Scribner's 1 and 2 Addition. A. MARSH & CO.

16 Dearborn-street.

NEW DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

Over Dress & Graphic Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened her Dress Rooms, over the Dress & Graphic Store, in the building occupied by MRS. H. CADY, No. 95 Lake-street, leaving the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Cady, Gothard's New Hotelers. Ladies will be desirous of having their dresses made in the best manner, to be worn in Chicago, are also desirous to have the dress made by Pratt's hotel. It is though that there will be visitors down from Boston tonight.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* thus describes a thrilling scene that took place in the court-house during the trial of Thomasson.—

"The widow of the deceased, after testifying that she never in her life had seen her husband carrying weapons, much less on the morning he was killed, and that he had not been out of her sight more than an hour before she saw his mangled remains—with heart-rending sobs, (stopping up to the prisoner) cried out, 'Murderer! look on this child.' Truly that seemed enough to melt the stones of our streets to mutiny and rage.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE CONSECRATED.

MARRIED.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD.

TO BE CHARTERED.

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

F. H. BENSON & CO.'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 46 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES M. LOWE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Office, Corner of La Salle and Randolph streets, METROPOLITAN BUILDING.

NOTICE.

DRY GOODS —FOR— FALL TRADE.

P. PALMER & CO.,

137 LAKE STREET. 137

HAVE NOW IN STORE, the Largest and most desirable stock of goods ever offered in Chicago, to

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND DOMESTICS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to

SELL GOODS CHEAPER

Than any Other Establishment in the City.

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A. B. BATTIN & CO.,

PRACTICAL WORKERS

—AND—

JOBBERS IN

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

AND SNUFF,

DEALERS IN CIGARS.

STEAM WORKS, MARKET STREET,

North of Lake, near Wells Street Bridge, the sole Only Address.

CHICAGO, ILL.

GEM OF THE SEASON.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THESE far excellent Bitters are now pretty well known and appreciated by the public generally. As a famous Medicine, Hostetter's Bitters are, without any kind of doubt, the best Bitters, and most therapeutic. Many are brought into the public by what wine-glass tablets, before meals will be a great aid to the dyspeptic—will remove all Flatulence or distress from the Stomach, keep you free from Costiveness, assist Digestion, and render a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system, and be a certain preventative of Fever and Ague.

Thousands bear testimony to various proof these facts; thousands on the present. As an anti-Bilious agent, in giving vigor and tone, a discussion and stomach or diseased liver, it has no equal. No individual or family should be without these Bitters, the genuine article.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

For sale by all the principal Hotels and Retailers in the

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MOSAIC PINS.—Beautiful Patterns.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The following are the names of the delegates appointed by the Mass Meeting of Friday last, to attend the Republican Convention at Aurora on this day. We republish them by request of the Committee, and the delegates will understand that they should start in the morning train to-day, leaving the Wells street Depot at 8.10, o'clock.

Jas. H. Woolworth.	L. Fletcher,
Capt. J. M. Turner,	Dect. D. S. Smith,
Sylvester Sexton,	Tuttle King,
Gen. Stanton	D. Horton,
Jno. A. Thompson,	Gen. E. Shipman,
Geo. Brewer,	Stary Foot,
William Jervis,	A. Kohn,
Doct Bird,	S. P. Warner,
Ambrose Burnam,	Hiram Joy,
Jacob Russel,	F. Tuttle,
E. Prentiss,	Robt. H. Foss,
Augustus B. Bartley,	B. H. Altsyn,
Thos. Spear,	Jas. S. Bates,
L. D. Boone,	W. W. Saltonstall,
L. C. F. Freer,	Geo. Borman,
Dect. J. S. Beach,	J. O. Outhet,
J. W. Vaughan,	Wm. Gamble,
S. B. Gossett,	D. W. Gale,
Theodorus Doty,	H. H. Bay,
H. S. Jennings,	A. F. C. Miller,
G. R. Steel,	Geo. Schneider,
H. H. Yates,	G. Severing,
Wm. H. Scovill,	Ebenezer Day,
S. Tolcott,	Capt. Von Schneider,
R. Dunlap,	Geo. R. Boardman,
A. G. Throop,	Elias Taylor,
R. R. Tingley,	I. P. Foster,
Jno. C. Haines,	C. E. Waite,
R. B. Morse,	Geo. F. Foster,
Wm. Justice,	Wm. F. Dewolf,
T. B. Bridges,	F. A. Hoffman,
A. Dockittle,	Andrew J. Brown,
Stephen Deer,	E. Ward,
Col. Henry Smith,	Robt. Malcomb,
H. N. Nelson,	A. J. Miller,
R. W. Thomas,	A. C. Hilthorp,
Dect. Blaney,	Andrew Johnson,
A. H. Rings,	Dan'l. Richards,
C. C. Runyon,	Artemus Carter
Franklin Hathaway,	R. I. Tinkham,
Geo. W. Dole,	J. H. Kinzie,
Grant Goodrich,	R. H. Morford,
J. T. Ryerson,	C. R. Larabee,
G. S. Hubbard,	F. H. Benson,
Thorsten Rand,	James H. Rees,
John Gray,	M. L. Dunlap,
D. L. Roberts,	T. S. Clark,
M. Yakeley,	Sanford Case,
A. D. Gafford,	L. Beverly,
Peter Sharp,	Wm. Barnard,
Benjamin Cole,	Wm. James,
Paul Anderson,	Lewis A. Brown,
H. B. Hard,	J. Renoyer,
Stephen White,	Wm. Jackson,
John Garland,	Andrew Dolton,

Burglary and Larceny.

Last Wednesday, Deputy Sheriff Pinkerton arrested in this city, a young man named Alexander J. Patterson, for stealing money from the store of Alexander White, on South Water street. It seems that Patterson has for the past ten months been book-keeper in the establishment, and money has frequently been missed from the drawer. Suspicions having rested on Patterson, and Mr. Pinkerton being informed of the circumstances, he forthwith set to work to catch the offender. He went to the store, and having previously marked the money, purchased $15 worth of stock. An entry of this sale was never made on the books, and when the clerk went to dinner, Mr. White examined the money drawer, and found therein a $5 bill on the Bank of Connersville, which Mr. Pinkerton had given in; but another $5 bill, which was also taken during the forenoon, was gone—leading to the supposition that Patterson had exchanged the two bills, which was afterwards found to be correct. Another bill of goods was purchased at the store, and the money given in payment marked, but no entry of the sale found its way on the books, neither was the money deposited in the drawer. Mr. Pinkerton then arrested the clerk, and on searching him, a portion of the marked money was found in his possession. Patterson, however begged hard for his liberty, and Mr. White finally agreed not to prosecute him, in consideration of the offender's wife and family, but made him promise to leave the city. This arrangement was made on Monday, the 4th inst.

In a few days following, Mr. White left for N. York, and Mr. Pinkerton went West. On his return of the latter, during the early part of last week, he was informed that Mr. White's store had been entered from the rear on Monday night, the 11th inst., and a roll of counterfeit bills taken from the place where the good money was usually deposited. From the fact that Patterson, from his previous employment in the store, knew where the keys of the money drawers were usually kept, and the conclusion that he probably desired to get hold of the marked money which night hereafter be used against him, he was suspected of being the burglar. As it happened however, the new book-keeper had agreeably to Mr. White's instructions put the key of the principal money drawer in a new place; and accidentally left the roll of counterfeit bills in the drawer—from which fact Mr. Patterson was completely foiled of his expected game.

On Tuesday, the day following the burglary, the roll of counterfeit bills was received at Mr. White's store through the Post Office, (fortunately not having "miscarried") and the direction on the envelope was at once recognized as Patterson's hand writing. Accordingly he was at once arrested—having violated all claims to leniency.

An examination of Patterson was had yesterday before Mayor Milliken, on a charge of burglary, but the proof was not deemed conclusive enough to detain him, and he was discharged on that accusation. He is still however in custody, with several charges standing against him, for purloining money.

Court of Common Pleas.

The Grand Jury came into Court just before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and returned 16 bills of indictment. Having concluded their labor, they were discharged, after a session of eight days. Five indictments were returned for murder, viz: Patrick Cunningham, for stabbing Police Officer Lower; Wm. Cunningham, for being concerned in the killing of Gotley at the Rock Island Saloon, some weeks since; John Crossfield and Wm. Barrill, for the murder of Anthony Baker on Friday night last, and afterwards placing the body on the Galena Railroad track, where it was mutilated by a freight train; also, against one Lawrence, for the killing of a Dutchman on North Wells street some time since. One indictment was against a man named Davis, for placing obstructions on the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad track.

A bill was also found against the two Buchanans and Grant, for kidnapping with intent to murder. These are the Missouri slave catchers, who attempted to take a fugitive in the streets of this city on Sunday, the 10th inst.

The Murder of Officer Lower.

Patrick Cunningham, the man who was arrested on Monday afternoon for the murder of Police Officer Casper Lower, acknowledged his guilt yesterday morning. The Jailor said to him, while conversing at the grating with two witnesses—"I suppose you are satisfied by this time that you are the man who stabbed Lower." The prisoner replied in a meaning attitude—"did stab him!" It will be seen by the proceedings of the Grand Jury, that he was yesterday indicted for murder by that body.

The funeral of the murdered officer was attended yesterday afternoon. The procession was composed of the Mayor, members of the Common Council, Day and Night Police, Sheriff and Deputies, City Attorney, Clerks of the several Courts, and Justices of the Peace—all with crape on the left arm. The rear was brought up by a large number of carriages, containing the relatives and friends of the deceased.

FELL DOWN.—During the blow yesterday afternoon, a portion of the centre wall of the fifth story of the new brick block erecting on South Water street, between State Street and Wabash Avenue, was blown over and fell through all the floors to the cellar—carrying hod tender, &c., in its way. No person was injured, although a more narrow escape are told of. We hope Chicago is not to have the reputation, each blow, of a Sun-Tack Tile collapsing.

Poisoned his Wife—Another Supposed Murder.

On Monday evening, Sheriff Bradley arrested George W. Green, an old resident of this city, and one of the early settlers of the State, for the murder of his wife, by poison. Mrs. Green survived, and in apparently her usual good health on Sunday morning last, but at an early hour on the following morning, she was found in the house, dead; and no physician or assistance of any kind was called in until an hour after she had ceased to breath. A Coroner's inquest was held, and after hearing the testimony, the Jury commanded that Green should be committed on a charge of poisoning. Instead, however, of handing him over to the Sheriff's care, Austin Hines, the Coroner, admitted Green to bail in the sum of $5,000—taking Francis McMurray, lawyer, on North Clark st., as security.

These facts coming to the knowledge of a brother-in-law of the deceased, a warrant was issued out, and Sheriff Bradley started to arrest Green. On approaching his house, through a gate, (the noise of which aroused Green and put him on his guard,) the prisoner was discovered standing in the door-way with a leveled rifle and bowie-knife in his hands. He shouted that he would fire, if any one approached nearer. Mr. Bradley called out—"Hold up, I am the Sheriff!" and Green then lowered his loaded rifle, which was capped and cocked, and surrendered.

The Coroner's Jury have not yet returned their verdict, as the stomach of the deceased has been taken to be analyzed, and a return will not be made for several days.

Green is represented to have lived uncomfortably with his wife for many years. He is said to have been a very quarrelsome man in his family, and was considered a dangerous person to encounter. He has made his living in this city for several years past, by loaning money.

Coroner Hines is severely censured for admitting him to bail, after his Jury had commanded Green to be put in custody. Murder is not a bailable offence in this State, and it is thus contended that Hines went beyond his power, by the course he adopted. A Coroner in a County like this, should know his duty, and should not be allowed to go beyond it.

RESIGNATION.—Alderman Keith tendered his resignation as Alderman of the Ninth Ward, at the Council meeting on Monday afternoon. The day has not yet been appointed for the election of a successor.

REPORT OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.—The Semi-annual Report of the Water Commissioners was submitted to the Council on Monday.

By it we learn that the number of buildings now taking water, is as follows:

South Division,	2164
North "	464
West "	459
Total,	3088

The receipts from January 81, '54 to June 30, '54, were as follows:

Water rents,	$8,148 51
City of Chicago,	30,000 00
Other sources,	22,878 49
Total,	51,027 00

Total expenditures for the same time, $33,259 05

Receipts above expenditures, 16,767 91

Balance in Treasurer's hands, Jan. 31, 3,383 74

Cash on hand, 20,153 65

The total expenditures up to June 30, was $444,394 83

"Comparisons are Odorous."

"In Cologne, a city of stenchs and bones
And parlous stenchs, I counted nine and seven
Different stenchs, but the devil to whom
I commit my soul, I never could, nor even
Could I, with all my senses about me,
Tell whence that odour came which I smelled most."

To compare the cargo of a sewer and sluice, with the cargo of a Lake City Packet, Doth wash your city of Cologne; But, Gentlemen, we have a proper office Shall banish with water the clear Adams!"

Coleridge sang this of Cologne; a city which its fabled, contains the bones of thirty thousand virgins and sundry manufactories of genuine Farina water. How would he have sung could he have visited our Garden City, where, according to Hall & Co.'s census, at least, it is to be hoped there live almost as many virgins as died in Cologne, and which, if not embarked as largely as Cologne in the manufacture of "genuine Farina," has other manufactories which are, to say the least, quite as "odorous." If his olfactory nerves could there discern and discriminate between "two and seventy stenchs," we hazard little in saying, that they might have discovered here, at least, twice that number. Chicago possess numerous nauseous advantages of which its rival was deprived. Rivers and creeks, to be sure, are common to both, but our city excels that so much in the magnitude of the latter, as only kept, and the conclusion that he probably desired to get hold of the marked money which night hereafter be used against him, he was suspected of being the burglar. As it happened however, the new book-keeper had agreeably to Mr. White's instructions put the key of the principal money drawer in a new place; and accidentally left the roll of counterfeit bills in the drawer—from which fact Mr. Patterson was completely foiled of his expected game.

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COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Illinois Tribune Office, Sept. 19.

Scarcely any sales were made in Grain to-day, owing to unsettled prices, a tendency to further advance, and conflicting reports. In Wheat, the usual prices ruled, the offers for the finest samples being rather unsettled, bringing more of further buyers in at 81 cts and Fancy lots, which this price were more accessible to buyers. Corn and other grains remain the same, the probability is that Corn, Wheat, and Flour will decline in price to non-varied shortly, though probably not permanently, for it is believed the home demand of the country will this year be found to fully supply, in which case prices may be now will be maintained.

We notice sales and quotations prices as follows:

FLOUR—Sales: 1 City Mills Ex. Ext. 26 lbs—No. 1 Family Wheat, $5.75—No. 1 Middlings, $5.25. The $5 sold added to these prices for retail.

WHEAT—Sales of 300 bu spring at $1.06 in store—in the morning at $1.03; 300 bu spring in store at 81. 6 | 81 bu do to 81 $1.05; 400 bu white in do at 1.75; 40 bu do to do, $1.20; 40 bu white in do at $1.05; 32 bu winter in do at $1.20; 1,000 bu spring at $1.06, on board.

CORN—Sales of 500 bu at 60. 2,000 bu delivered; 1,725 bu in sacks at 62—delivered in St. 1 R. depot; 4,000 bu at 60 cts; 1,000 bu 61.20 in delivered.

OATS—Sales of 400 bu at 35c delivered; 5,000 bu after in bulk.

BARLEY—Sales of 50 bu at 70c.

RYE—No sales.

SEED FLAX—Sales, 21,000 lbs at 1.20. Purchase, received, 81,000 lbs.

HAMS—Sales. Nearly nothing in country, and city scarcely nothing. Quotations, 6c for Hams, No sales over selling.

WHITE FISH—No. 1 barrels, 2 bbls bu 2,000 lbs. No 2 Mackerel—No sales.

LARD—Little better. No 1 in bbls, 6c; kegs 8 c.

POTATOES—Worth 60c.

CHEESE—Sales, 6c.

BUTTER—Scarce, 10 lbs by the tribe.

EGGS—10 lbs doz. Dull.

BEANS—Worth 60 cts. Sales at 60 cts.

POULTRY—Live chickens are worth 31 to 37½ 3 doz. Live Turkeys, 11 to 12 c.

FEATHERS—Are Geese, Common, Common, Choice, and Ducks and Bird Shakspeare and Mechanic, taken corn to dollar 40 c.

CHICAGO RETAIL MARKET.

Beef, 3 lb	[illegible]	Wheat, Fall, bu	[illegible]
Beef, 3 lb	[illegible]	Wheat, Winter, bu	[illegible]
Beef, whole, 3 lb	[illegible]	Corn, bu	[illegible]
Mutton, 3 lb	[illegible]	Oats, bu	[illegible]
Veal, 3 lb	[illegible]	Potatoes, bu	[illegible]
Pork, 3 lb	[illegible]	Onions, bu	[illegible]
Ham, 3 lb	[illegible]	Turnips, bu	[illegible]
Chickens, 3 lb	[illegible]	Cabbage, head	[illegible]
Turkeys, 3 lb	[illegible]	Hay, ton	[illegible]
Butter, 3 lb	[illegible]	Flour, bbl	[illegible]
Lard, 3 lb	[illegible]	Flour, 3 lb	[illegible]
Cheese, 3 lb	[illegible]	Meal, bu	[illegible]
Eggs, 3 doz	[illegible]	Meal, 3 lb	[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS—Sept. 18—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales for the last week, with but little demand. Receipts are light, and prices continue very firm. Sales of 10,000 bbls at $8.25@8.50 for common straight; to-day, 5,000 bbls at $8.25@8.50 for common straight; to-day, 5,000 bbls at $8.25@8.50 for common straight.

GRAIN—Generally so firm. There is a disposition to sell at prices, which, in the opinion of many, are not quite up to the mark. Wheat, white—Fall wheat, and in inferior, 1 bbl. 1.50 per bu; in fine to prime, 1.60 to 1.65 per bu. Corn—Prime yellow, 70 cts; and common lots to-day, sold at 69 cts. Receipts, 80,000 bu. Rye—Sales of prime western, 1.05 per bu. Oats—Sales of prime to choice Southern, 40 cts. Receipts, 40,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

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Beef—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Lard—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Cheese—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Butter—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Whiskey—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Sugar—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Coffee—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Tea—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Tobacco—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Wool—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Cotton—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Hemp—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Flax—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Iron—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Steel—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Lead—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Copper—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Brass—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Zinc—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Tin—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Gold—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Silver—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Platinum—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Quicksilver—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Mercury—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Antimony—Sales of 1,000 bbls, mess and thin mess, at $18.50@19.50. Prices at the close, 19 cts.

Bismuth

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